

Commonwealth copy.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

The Late Elections.
Pennsylvania gives 40,000 Democratic majority. Last fall 80,000 for the Republican ticket. Democratic gain 120,000.

New Jersey elects a Democratic majority in each branch of the Legislature, and gives a large Democratic majority on the popular vote. Last fall it gave a majority of its electoral vote to President Lincoln.

In Wisconsin a part of the Democratic State ticket, and perhaps all of it, elected. The Democrats may have the House of Assembly. Lincoln's majority last fall 21,000. Democratic gain 22,000 or 23,000.

In Illinois two-thirds of the Constitutional Convention Democratic. Last fall the Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, and gave President Lincoln 12,000 majority.

In New York and Ohio the Republicans are utterly demoralized and broken up in organization. In the first-named State the Democrats have largely increased their strength in the Legislature.

In Massachusetts the Republican vote has fallen off about 40,000 since last year, while the Democratic vote is nearly as great as it was then.

These results indicate that one of the most remarkable and decided political revolutions ever witnessed in the country is in progress.

Trouble in the New York Army.—A large number of regimental and line officers in the New York regiments at Washington have resigned. This is said to be due to the fact that Bull Run, the Army Examining Board, and time, have convinced very many persons holding commissions that they were out of their proper element. Their places have not been filled from the non-commissioned list to the extent that these candidates for promotion had reason to hope. Instead, Governor Morgan has appointed a number of young men, college-bred, intelligent, and of good fortune, to fill the vacancies, and, as a consequence, there is some dissatisfaction, especially among those who are set back thereby, and who naturally expected promotion. As the troops have had some discipline, and the new officers, as a general thing, but very little, it aggravates the bad feeling.

SHORT CROPS IN IRELAND.—The deficiency in the European harvests is found by every mail to be computed in higher and still higher figures. In Ireland, where we had supposed there was a fair yield, the crops are also reported to be short. The result of the potato crop is truly dismal. The blight was far more disastrous than in any year since 1846, the commencement of the "great famine." The first estimates of the loss sustained in that important crop varied from \$20,000,000 to \$60,000,000, but it was afterward found to be full \$90,000,000.

The estimate of this year's deficit below a fair crop are now placed by good judges at \$35,000,000; but, as before, it is to be inferred that the estimate is much beneath the truth. One of the most discouraging facts is the official record of a large decrease in the acres under cultivation—60,000 acres, for instance, in wheat, 40,000 in potatoes, 50,000 in meadows and clover. There is some increase in the acreage of flax and oats, but the aggregate decrease is nearly 100,000 acres, or the equal of a deficit, through this one cause, of some 4,000,000 bushels of cereals.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—Beaufort taken.—There are no particulars yet as to the great Naval Expedition. Telegraphic dispatches, sifted through Southern reports, indicate that the expedition had made successful landing, having taken Beaufort. Other reports say that the Union troops are bombarding Charleston, though that is discredited at Washington. We suppose we shall hear authentic accounts from the fleet in a few days at farthest.

On Saturday last there were 1,711 prisoners of war in Richmond. In the last sixteen days the prisoners there had eaten up \$2,600 worth of beef. Since the war commenced 2,685 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. The conduct of those taken near Leesburg is spoken well of by the Enquirer. On Monday last 250 prisoners were to leave Richmond for Columbia, S. C.

The Democratic majority of 40,000 in Pennsylvania, where Lincoln had 70,000; the close result in Wisconsin, where Lincoln had 21,000 majority; the Democratic victory in New Jersey, which gave a majority of her electoral votes to Lincoln; the choice of a Democratic Mayor in Detroit, the unexpected small majority against the Democrats in Ohio, are all signs of the times that cannot be mistaken. The Democratic groundswells again in motion.

The Erie (Pa.) Dispatch says provision was lately made to have the colored children of that city taught in separate schools from white children; but the parents of the little blacks would stand no such indignity, declaring that their children were as good as those of white folks, and no distinction should be made on account of color.

FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Chicago Star, referring to the families of Volunteers from Chicago and to the propriety of providing them with the necessities of life, says:
It should be understood that the condition of the families of many of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade is very deplorable. The Brigade has been four months in the service, and has not received a cent of pay, nor has the Government given them any clothing. They cannot now be paid off until their Captains make out and sign their pay rolls—and these Captains are now prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Meanwhile their wives and children here are left, perhaps, to starve.

Fight at Pikeston.
The following is the sum of the information we have, at the time of writing, regarding the Federal victory at Pikeston:
Paris, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 12.
General Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at Pikeville, Pike county, and won a glorious victory.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Colonel Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with three thousand eight hundred men; Colonel Harris' Second Ohio in front with six hundred men, Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's whole Brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The balance scattered in all directions. The loss of the Federals is small.

LEXINGTON, KY., Tuesday, Nov. 12.
A courier from Nelson's Brigade, with dispatches for General Thomas, reports fighting at Pikeville for two days. The rebels lost four hundred killed, and one thousand prisoners. This is reliable.

LATER.
LEXINGTON, KY., Tuesday, Nov. 12.
Nelson has whipped Williams. 400 rebels killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Among the latter are Williams and Hawes. The fight took place at Pikeville on Friday and Saturday. Federal loss comparatively small.

Kentucky Affairs.
The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing to that paper from the Federal camp at Nolin, under the date of the 10th inst., gives the following items of interest:
OMINOUS SIGNS.
Still it is not improbable that Buckner meditates an advance. It is known that his forces have been largely augmented. I gave twenty-five thousand, the other day, as the lowest estimate. Our Generals believe he has forty thousand; and while I confess myself still sceptical as to about ten thousand of that figure, it cannot be denied that every probability, as well as every testimony, points to a large increase of their numbers. There is one fact, ascertained from a variety of sources, that no military man have a right regard as other than most ominous. Buckner has been collecting wagons from the farmers in the whole country around Bowling Green, and the number that he has accumulated in this way is estimated by our scouts at from five to six hundred. Wagons mean transportation, and transportation means movement.

It is unfortunate that such facts as these, coupled with the astonishing apathy displayed by the Government to the Department where the onset of the winter must be met, should tend, as they inevitably do, to produce a feeling of depression among our leaders. In any view the situation in Kentucky is disastrous. If it is indeed to move forward, we are giving the rebels every opportunity to perfect their means of defense; if it is intended to stand on the defensive, we are neglecting to occupy and prepare the strategic points. Mean time, Breckinridge is off at Richmond, asking for still more troops. The rebels appreciate the importance of Louisville and Cincinnati. It would be better for us, if the war office had a similar appreciation.

WHY GEN. MITCHELL RESIGNED.
The resignation of the commanding General of the Department of the Ohio, seems to puzzle the people at home. Perhaps it is not generally known that "the regulars" is not the death of Gen. Mitchell. Our commanding General here—Gen. Sherman—has a perfect mania (there's method and sense in his madness, too) for regulars. He had already got a handsome little command brought down to Camp Nevin, from the new regiments of the regular army, when the fame of Col. Carrington's full battalion at Columbus reached his ears. He at once determined to have it, and made requisition accordingly. Greatly to his disgust, Gen. Mitchell informed him that Col. Carrington was in his department, and that he proposed to keep him there for the defense of Cincinnati. Sherman tried to show that the best way to defend Cincinnati was to remove the war to Tennessee, but Mitchell was inexorable.

Gen. Sherman next heard of the companies of the Fifteenth Infantry at Newport Barracks, and straightway attempted to get them, when he was taken all aback by the gentle reminder from headquarters at Cincinnati, that "Gen. Mitchell's Department embraced fifteen miles of Kentucky, around Covington and Newport, and that he must insist on commanding in his own department."

Sherman couldn't give it up so; the matter led to bickerings, and finally open dissensions, and Sherman seemed likely to gain his point again, as he did about the command of the Cumberland Gap expedition. Whereupon General Mitchell became disgusted and threw up his commission. There is a long story of other differences and disagreements in plans, but that is the gist of the matter.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
RICHMOND, KY., Nov. 10th, 1861.

As many false rumors have been circulated in regard to the murder of Durrett White, I deem it but just to make a plain statement of the facts as proved by undisputed and numerous witnesses.

It seems that shortly after the Wildcat affair Capt. Dillon's company returned home on furlough; that four or five of his men failed to return to camp with their company. On Saturday evening, 26th October, they fell in with several gentlemen traveling in the direction of White's house, near the glades. They decided they had some work to do in killing the said White and others. Later, they arrested several citizens passing the roads, and after maltreating them, let them go; went to several houses and stores during the evening, at which places they made similar threats, stating that they were going to have his scalp; that they did not intend to go to camp until they done their work; that "they were obeying orders." They went to his residence shortly after dark; he was from the house attending a sick servant; they entered the house, and after searching it, stood outside watching for him. In his attempt to return into the house they shot him down, in his own yard, at his own door. Such, in brief, is the facts as proved before an examining court against one of the murderers, yet he was turned at large. To this I am willing to be qualified.

JUSTICE.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It is reported that President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Welles are in favor of an exchange of prisoners with the rebels, and that proper orders for that purpose will be issued in a few days.

Guyandotte, Virginia, recently destroyed by United States troops, is situated on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, and is one of the most important points of steamboat navigation in Western Virginia. It contained about five or six hundred inhabitants.

We wish to know more particulars about the 480 deserters, Fremont's body guard. If it is telegraphic lie, it should at once be corrected; if true, the body guard ought to be shot.—*Long Dem.*

[From the Louisville Democrat.]
Latest from the South.

We have a copy of the Memphis Appeal, of November 1st, from which we make extracts. A letter from Columbus, Ky., dated Oct. 30th, contains the following statement:
Gen. Jeff. Thompson passed through this place, en route for Memphis, on Monday, as I am informed, to procure a land battery. Gen. Thompson's mode of warfare makes large pieces too cumbersome, and not more effective than a greater number of small pieces. His recent movements in Missouri are pronounced among the most brilliant of the struggle thus far, and receive the unqualified approbation of the highest military circles. They have been of that character no rules for which are laid down in the book, and which are judged of by their success. With this as the criterion the only one on which many a brilliant military movement can be justified, his service to the cause has been pre-eminent.

With a mere handful of men, he has occupied the attention and kept in continual dread a force of the enemy six times his numerical strength; captured twenty thousand pounds of lead; burned four costly bridges on the line of his operations; taken a large number of prisoners, and confiscated their arms and such articles of clothing as were indispensable to his ill-appointed troops; and finally, after accomplishing all this, while retreating, in order to avoid an engagement with this immensely superior force, he hears the murmurs of his men at the loss of an anticipated battle, wheels his columns to the right about, and marches them to a battle whither, though not victorious, was more, since it was deserving of it, killing, as his little army did, between three and four hundred of the enemy with the loss of but forty-two, and at the proper time retiring in good order from so disproportionate, yet so glorious an engagement. The Marion of the second American Revolution, he is already a historical personage, and it requires no prescience to predict that the progress of our struggle will add new luster to the name of Brigadier General M. Jeff. Thompson.

The Shreveport Southwestern regrets to learn that many of the planters are turning their stock in their pen fields. It would not be surprised to find five bushels of peas worth more than a bale of cotton in less than six months.

George G. Mason Long has been tried in the District Court at Alexandria, Rapids parish, for the murder of Col. James H. Dawson, on the night of the 7th of September last, and acquitted.

KENTUCKY.—Late personal advices from Louisville are to the effect that the Abolitionists of that city are really alarmed. The imposing force of the Confederates, coupled with the lukewarmness of the fighting material of Kentucky in enlisting in the Federal army, has had the effect to embolden the true men of the State, and thousands are flocking to the Southern standard. Kentucky will yet, in a great measure, fight her own battles, and achieve an independence of abolitionism. Such are the signs of the times, as the knowing ones read them. Hence the fears at Louisville.

THE BEEF CONTRACT WITH THE CONFEDERACY.—The Alexandria Democrat says: "Messrs. Porter & McGee have closed with the Confederate States Government a contract to furnish the army with thirty thousand barrels of mess beef. They were here last week, and have selected a site about one mile below our town for the erection of their buildings. The lumber is now being hauled to the ground, and all the necessary buildings will be under way in a few days, and in less than one month they will commence slaughtering and packing over three hundred head of cattle. The beefs are all bought, and are to be delivered as wanted."

The Appeal gives an account, filling a column and a half, of two great fires which occurred in Memphis the day before. The first fire began in the establishment of Churchill & Winston, where was a large lot of furniture belonging to M. L. Duncan, of Cincinnati, which had been confiscated. The Appeal charges Mr. Duncan with having hired some one to set the building on fire to secure the insurance, which had been taken out in Cincinnati. About the same time a second fire broke out in "Howard's Row," in a house of prostitution; but adjoining it was a store containing the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and the huge crowd that collected looked upon this second fire, in connection with the stories abroad about the first, as an indubitable evidence that an enemy was at work; but the stores were not destroyed. The Appeal does not give the amount of loss by the two fires, but seems to think it very heavy.

The Helm and Maddox Case of Habeas Corpus.—The Parties Remanded to Kentucky.
Yesterday morning, Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, gave his decision in this case, which was brought to this city; whereupon Brigadier General Mitchell, commanding in this district, gave direction, in writing, to the said Marshal, to deliver the prisoners to the custody of Colonel Jones, at the City Barracks.

H. D. Helm, late sheriff of Campbell county, Kentucky, and Robert Maddox, of this city, were arrested by a Kentucky United States Marshal in Newport, Ky., and brought to this city; whereupon Brigadier General Mitchell, commanding in this district, gave direction, in writing, to the said Marshal, to deliver the prisoners to the custody of Colonel Jones, at the City Barracks.

While in transit with prisoners, the writ of habeas corpus was served on the Deputy Marshal.

The claim of the application was that the arrest was illegal, and for release of the prisoners unlawfully detained.

The returns on the writ furnished the grounds for determination of the case, which Judge Leavitt has for several days had under advisement.

The Court decided that the arrest was by the civil officers, not by the military; that the arrest was made unlawfully; but as some evidence appears that disloyalty was shown by the prisoners, and as the crime, if any, was committed out of this district, in Kentucky, the Court ordered that the prisoners should be remanded to the United States Marshal in Kentucky for trial.

In conformity to recent special enactment by Congress, the Court required that the prisoners, before removal, should give security for loyalty to the Constitution and the Union.

The amount of security will be determined this morning.—*Cin. Eng.*

Gen. Sherman and Kentucky.
A special dispatch to the New York Tribune from Washington, says:
"It is definitely settled that General H. C. Buell is to relieve Gen. Sherman in command of the Department of the Cumberland. He received his orders to-day. As Gen. Sherman ranks Gen. Buell, he is not likely to remain in Kentucky in an inferior position, but may not, although he probably will be, ordered East. Gen. Sherman has disappointed the expectations of his friends in office here. It is not believed that Gen. Buell will require two hundred thousand men to clear Kentucky of rebels."

The Late Belmont Fight and Matters Connected Therewith.
[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

We are beginning to comprehend more clearly the programme of the late movements from Cairo and Paducah, with their results. The programme embraced three divisions of the army, each of which were to perform different parts, but all to aim at one object—the capture of Columbus. The three divisions were supposed to have numbered some twenty thousand troops.

The first division, under Col. Oglesby, was composed of six regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and several pieces of field artillery. This division left on Sunday evening, the 3d inst., with fourteen days' provisions. A large train of wagons accompanied the expedition. This started out from Commerce, and was to go to Burlington, which is about forty miles southwest of Bird's Point, and about the same distance northwest of New Madrid, where is stationed a rebel camp. The object of this expedition was to surprise the camp at New Madrid, so as to prevent any reinforcements going from there to Columbus. After taking New Madrid, Col. Oglesby was to wait for Gen. McClelland's division to come up after he had gained a victory at New Madrid. As General McClelland's division had to retreat, Col. Oglesby's division was left to take care of itself, and the gravest apprehensions are felt for its safety. Nothing has yet been heard from it, although it has been gone over one week.

Another division left Paducah, Ky., on Wednesday, the 6th, to march and take Columbus in the rear, the distance being about forty miles. This division consisted of seven regiments of infantry and two batteries of cannon being the most of the available force at Paducah. This division, we are told, has returned without meeting the enemy. The other division under Gen. McClelland, also left on Wednesday, the 6th. It consisted of five regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and two companies of cavalry. This force landed at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, a distance of two or three miles higher up the river than Columbus, on the Kentucky side. The camp at Belmont is situated nearly opposite Columbus, so that the Union troops had to march down the river to get to it.

It seems they met the enemy—one account says 7,000 strong, another 1,200 to 1,500—about half-past 9 o'clock Wednesday morning on a short distance from our place of landing, and fought them five hours, driving them back to their camp, which they took and destroyed. It was then that the accounts say, our officers lost control of their troops, who went to work to gather up trophies, &c. In that condition of demoralization they were found by a large body of the enemy, who had come in steamboats from Columbus, and landed between our troops and their boats. It was then that the end of our troops commenced. The scene then became a second Bull's Bluff affair. Our troops retreated in disorder to their boats, followed by the enemy to within fifteen feet—on account says—of the gangway planks of the boats. During the retreat, and while our troops were getting on board, the enemy kept up a murderous fire. None of our wounded after the second attack could be brought away. Accounts represent our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at from seven hundred to one thousand.

It is said the gun-boats, there being but two of them, could not prevent the reinforcements coming from Columbus, the heavy shot from the enemy's batteries, near Columbus, requiring them to move three or four miles up the river, and that the only good they did was to protect our troops somewhat in getting aboard on their retreat.

Had the Paducah division reached Columbus in time, they might have created a division that would have kept the reinforcements that went to Belmont at home, and prevented the disaster to McClelland's division. Why the Paducah division failed reaching Columbus we can not tell, having seen no account of its march.

The enemy's loss was very severe, though the number killed and wounded has not as yet been accurately ascertained. We refer our readers for fuller particulars of the whole affair to various correspondence, which we copy from other papers.

VALUABLE BUT NASTY.—As a substitute for turpentine in the mixture of paint, there is a new article called benzine. It is distilled from coal oil. For many purposes it is a most valuable discovery. Its odor, however, is most repelling. It is a stench of the most villainous character. Journeymen painters who use it complain of the shock to their olfactory in a very feeling manner. The exhalations from sulphur are nothing to those from this valuable article. Unfortunately, it is so highly inflammable as to be dangerous to use. It caused the recent loss of \$100,000 at the fire in Washington street, and with its first cousin, adulterated kerosene, has been the cause of a vast deal of mischief within a few weeks past. Benzine, despite all these drawbacks, is an institution whose value is only equalled by its stench. For cleaning gloves, and removing all sorts of grease from fabrics, no matter how delicate, it accomplishes an object never before attainable. It removes all these things without in the least effacing the most delicate colors. After removing the stain the benzine evaporates, and the ill odor is gone. The immense value of coal oil is even yet but imperfectly understood. While it yields paraffine of purity equal to spermatic, it also yields a solferino dye called aniline, that exceeds in beauty anything of the kind now extant. When we pass a newly painted building in which benzine has been used, though we merely hold our nose, let us also respectfully lift our hats.

COURT OF APPEALS.
MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Howett vs Symmes et al, Lon. Chy; affirmed.
Kendall et al vs Reed et al, Daviess; affirmed.
Halbert vs McCulloch et al, Lon. Chy; reversed.
Hoke vs Penton, Lon. Chy; reversed.

ORDERS.
Coffey vs Litchett & Co, McCracken; affirmed filed and rule vs appellant to give security for costs.
Stevens et al vs Gosney et al, Kenton; motion for judgment dismissed.
Mellor vs Ogden, Owen; continued.
Fennell vs Speer, Kenton.
Carrington et al vs Mettill et al, Kenton.
Myers vs Stevens, Kenton.
Shields vs Hathaway, Kenton.
Wheeler et al vs Steele, Campbell.
Kleete vs Havens et al, Campbell.
Oder et al vs Lull, Grant.
Johnson vs Randall et al, Grant; were submitted on briefs.
Hathaway et al vs Shultz et al, Kenton; affidavit filed and motion to dismiss denied.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12th, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Killgore vs Mays & Grace, Kenton; affirmed.
Kendall et al vs Reed et al, Daviess; affirmed.
Graham vs Graves, Gallatin; affirmed.
Ned and Tom (of color) vs Kay, Mason; reversed.
Kleete vs Havens et al, Campbell; reversed.
Oder vs Lull, Grant, reversed.
Johnson vs Randall et al, Grant; reversed.
Stevens et al vs Gosney et al, Kenton; motion for judgment dismissed.
Haves et al vs Hughes et al, Union.
Carrington et al vs Mettill et al, continued.
Hughes vs Clifton, Union.
Wilson et al vs Powell's adm'r, Union.
William et al (of color) vs Gilchrist's ex'r, Union.
Corpees' ex'r vs Smith's adm'r, Union; were submitted on briefs.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WISH TO SELL OR RENT the Hotel, and buildings attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Louisville. There is a good Stable, one servant's house, Kitchen, &c. By early application a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information inquire of C. C. Mitchell or the subscriber.
Oct. 31st, 1861-3m.
R. T. COLEMAN.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war; but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to heaven as the dews of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, JR., Sec'y of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17wt-t-w

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Feb 25 wt-t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.
GILLISPIE & HEEFFNER,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Have just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c. of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
Jan 23 ft

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Millie.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.
Oct 16 wt-t-wly

DIED.
At the residence of his grandfather, P. Swigert, Esq., in the 12th inst., of diphtheria, PHILIP SWIGERT, son of Rev. J. R. and Mary T. Hendrick, aged two years and seven months.

KENTUCKY RIVER COAL.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell, at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the Railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal yard in Frankfort.
S. BLACK
Jan 1 wt-t

NEW BOOK BINDERY.
MAJOR & OVERTON.
Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building.

PH. F. H. Overton having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overton. And P. F. H. Overton will give the business his special and prompt attention.
S. I. M. MAJOR, P. F. H. OVERTON.
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861.

STRAY COW.
STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Benson, October 7th, a large MILCH COW. The cow is red with white spots on her flanks; the tops of her ears cut off, with a hole in the left ear; about ten years old. Any information that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded.
Information may be left with Cornelius Callahan, in Frankfort.
Nov 9 t-wt-w

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Co.'s.

On and after Monday, October 28, 1861, trains will arrive at and depart from Frankfort as follows:
PASSENGER TRAINS.
Trains going East in the morning arrive at 9:25 A. M., and depart at 9:30 A. M.
Trains going East in the evening arrive at 5:35 P. M., and depart at 5:40 P. M.
Trains going West in the morning arrive at 8:00 A. M., and depart at 8:05 A. M.
Trains going West in the evening arrive at 3:20 P. M., and depart at 3:25 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Trains going East in the evening arrive at 1:05 P. M., and depart at 1:10 P. M.
Trains going West in the morning arrive at 9:20 A. M., and depart at 9:25 A. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 5:30 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection for Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.
The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., making close connections for the South.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Oct 26 wt-t-wt

FRANKFORT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Chartered by an act of the Legislature.
THIS Institution will be put into operation at the earliest practicable moment. An efficient corps of instructors can be obtained, and all the necessary adjuncts to make this institution worthy the respect and intelligence of the community will be supplied. The terms will be moderate and suited to the times.
Nothing more than a sufficient income to cover actual expenses is expected, until the usefulness and efficiency of the institution is practically illustrated. For the present, application for admission or information may be made to SAM C. SAYLES, Oct 10 t-wt

MILITARY BOARD.

ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 9th Sept. Oct. 10 4m.
S. SWIGERT, Secretary Board.

LEON LAMM, PARKERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

LAMM & BRO.,
HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE, under the COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort, Ky. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS, which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers. They have appointed LIFMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of our Agent.
Aug 24 t-wt-w

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz
WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,
1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—
2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.
4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[For the Yeoman.]
A VOICE FROM OUR FATHERS.
The pride of our glory, a cemented Union
That's waning, and soon will have vanished from sight;
While fathers and brothers, whose hands are all
With fraternal blood in this lunatic fight.

My heart sinks within me when thus I behold them;
Athwart o'er the land at the dread cannon's mouth;
From the North comes their thousands, with bright
Banners gleaming.
While marauds come rushing from the far sunny
South.
The war cry is on, and the earth heaves with mourning;
From beneath comes a voice, that of deep-seated
We—
Tis the voice of our fathers with sad lamentation,
Crying, children and brothers, why do ye thus so?
From the forest-clad hills, from the depths of old
Ocean,
There echoes around us a wailing-like sound;
Tis the voice of nature all at the up-heaving motion
Of the blood of your kinsmen that rise from the ground.

Stay, stay, we beseech you, this kindred effusion,
Disgraceful to man and disgusting to God;
All nature revolting at the sad desolation;
While in thundering tones there will speak a
God:

Who speaks in the low-moaning zephyrs that's
wafted;
Who speaks in the whirlwind that sweeps o'er the
land;
And rises on the storm-cloud with fierce lightning
flashing.
And can blight all our schemes with the breath
of his hand.

[From the Washington National Republican.]
A View of the South, by a Distinguished Clergyman of Kentucky.

The following communication was handed to us by a distinguished clergyman, of an important interior town of Kentucky, who is now a chaplain in one of the National regiments. As a witness of matters within his own knowledge, our correspondent is eminently reliable, but some of the matters which he communicates are derived from the information of others, (as, for example, the accumulation of provisions by the military authorities of Tennessee,) and are to be received with a proper degree of allowance.

"Has there been thus far a continued mistake concerning the rebels—their number, their strength, and their resources? Let our fear correspond with our danger, and our danger is over. Was it not the maxim of the greatest general of the world, to fear every thing in preparation, anticipate all possible unfortunate results, exaggerate the strength and power of the enemy when preparing to meet the foe; and then, with such preparation, boldly meet the opposing force, feeling that but a victory could ensue?"

"Mistakes. Money—Up to the battle of Bull Run it was not any scarcer in the Gulf States than with us. The troops from Louisiana were generally paid in gold—gold was kept for them. A bill was paid me in silver by a debtor visiting me from New Orleans, who said that he could get no gold, and had to bring bulky silver, as the gold was all sacredly kept for the troops and the war. I have conversed elsewhere with gentlemen, three months ago, who saw themselves a portion of the troops so paid. There is no question that at the present, and if this war is rightly managed for the future, money must be almost unknown Southward."

"2. Shoes—Large quantities of leather and canvas shoes are manufactured. The shoes in store in large quantities, for the servants, have been appropriated for the army. Shoes have been sent from Europe. One vessel alone, evading the blockade, brought in 60,000. Shoes have gone, until within the last few weeks, in large quantities through Kentucky. The shoe and leather reporter publishes valuable statistics on the shoe trade of the South, showing that the Southerners are not as bad off as represented. It states and demonstrates that during the past three quarters of the present year, a sufficient number of brogans went South to supply an army of 400,000 men for twelve months, and allow three pairs to each man. When the blockade shall be made more effective, now since Kentucky has abandoned her neutrality, there must be a reliance on the workshops of the South. The South can manufacture rough shoes for about two-fifths of its population."

"Leather—Previous to, and in anticipation of the war, immense quantities were sent into the South, and Texas especially was stimulated to its manufacture. Individual dealers, who laid in \$8,000 or \$4,000, bought \$10,000 and \$12,000 worth, in such places as Memphis, Nashville, and towns of like character throughout the South."

"Salt—Some regiments may have suffered, but to represent that there has been any great scarcity in the army of the rebels is a mistake. The supply is now becoming more plentiful. Hundreds of men are employed on the sea shores evaporating, each man producing, on an average, two bushels per day. It is now coming in freely from the western part of Virginia. Zollieffer went to the Salt Works in Clay County, and got all the salt he wanted to save the bacon needing curing, for his friends in Tennessee."

"Clothing—There is no reason for much complaint among the troops. The uniforms present a curious mixture, gray predominating. The agents of Northern sewing machines hire a large number of men and women, and employ all these machines in manufacturing clothes. All do a large business. Every tailor, assisted by thousands of women, black and white, is busily working."

"Horses—The South is eminently superior to us. Our horses, for cavalry purposes, are not carefully selected nor rigidly inspected. The horses for the South are owned generally by each rider, and has been in his possession as his personal property for years; has been highly valued, and will be taken care of."

"Provisions—About this item there can be no mistake. The troops as a general thing are well fed. The want of a perfect system of distribution of all every thing in the South has frequently occasioned suffering and complaint."

"Greatly have the resources of the South been under-estimated concerning the manufacturing of powder, cannon, shot, and shell, rifles and muskets. Percussion caps, I am reliably informed, are made in Nashville alone, at 250,000 per day."

"The reason of the impression being made on the minds of some honest persons coming

here from the South, that there is such a great scarcity of everything in the rebel army, as from local information, from isolated facts, from occasional and temporary wants of supplies, &c. Few coming from the rebel army have the intelligence to generalize and to discern what is occasional and what is the usual fact of the case. For instance, concerning one regiment of our own army: I have seen the most doleful account, complaining of want of food, neglect, brutal treatment, deficiency of clothing, and receiving no payment. I have seen letters from families, in another regiment, of the most intense suffering; would it be right to assume these things true of the whole army? Because I myself have seen a company ready to mutiny (and only quelled by the most elevated sentiments) because some were without shoes, others without coats, and all without overcoats, doing scouting duty, lying in the open field at night, exposed to suffering, would it be right for me to assume that our army generally were deficient? The statements of superficial observation do harm."

"Slavery—It has been regarded, and is generally regarded, in this city and the North, as an element of weakness in this war. It is the greatest of all the mistakes made. It is an element of strength. It gives the South a great advantage over the North. There is no danger from insurrection. The slaves, out of the vicinity of the Federal Army, are working better than formerly. The women are the managers of them, and successful managers, better than the men, because more moral, being continually with them, and using kindness more and severity less. The slaves are also more healthy under their present management, but a well known fact that the women planters of the South have always been the most successful. The slaves are the sappers and miners of the army. They are the producers for the army, no less essential for war than they who fight. Slavery is the element of strength in this war. The sooner the fact is realized the better—that the slaves are the producers—the women are the superintendents of these producers, and the whole male force can thus constitute their grand army. Friends of the Union, Liberty, and the Constitution, look these facts fully in the face. Reason upon them, and do right. Slaves must, in this war, be regarded as property. The property of all rebels must be confiscated. Let this edict go forth, and the doom of rebels is sealed. Protect all property of Union men, especially the slave property of the South, of Union men. No Abolition war, but a just war; a war to maintain the Union, but a sensible war, with neither pro-slavery nor Abolition, but an effective and conclusive war. Let us look this whole matter in the face, and act before it is too late."

How the Chinese do Business.

A traveler in China says:
A tailor has brought home a new silk petticoat for the master of an eating shop. The two Chinamen catch sight of each other at opposite sides of the shop, and advance with severity, at three times, and each time make profound bows. "What is your honorable business with me?" asked the master of the house. "Your inconsiderable servant having received your commands, has done himself the honor to wait on you in your splendid shop, with your new petticoat," replies the tailor. The other man receiving it answers, "In your handsome shop work is done with punctuality and elegance that I, poor man, cannot fail to admire and envy you. The two Chinamen again bow to each other profoundly. "How is your handsome and much-to-be-envied wife?" inquires the other. "The homely woman is well, I thank you humbly," answers the Chinese husband, with the disparagement which politeness demands of him. "And your industrious and estimable sons, the cinder-gatherer, and the vendor of roasted crab," proceeds the tailor, "your servant trusts they are well," replies the father; "and are your servants over. I hope your illustrious father is well; your servant saw him yesterday looking out at the door of his magnificent meat-pie shop, in the splendid lane, which he honors as his residence." "The poor man, my father, is well, your servant thanks you." The price of the work having previously been agreed upon, the owner now produces it, and proffers it with profound bows; but the tailor retreats, and in his turn bows, making as he could, to add the taking of a bow, and protesting that the honor of working for the illustrious master of the eating-shop, is in itself sufficient reward. The master of the shop, however, pursues him to the door with fresh bows, the tailor at length takes his money, and being careful not to turn his back on his customer, the two part with gravity and renewed compliments and prostrations. This little scene is not in the least exaggerated.

THE LOWEST TYPE OF HUMANITY.—

The following extract is from an article on "Barbarism and Civilization," in the Atlantic Monthly.
On the Island of Borneo, there has been found a certain race of wild creatures of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra del Fuego, and in South Africa. They walk usually, almost erect, on two legs, and, in that attitude, measure about four feet in height; they are dark, wrinkled, and hairy; they construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together; sleep in caves or trees; feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, on mice, and on each other; they cannot be tamed nor forced to any labor; and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great Gorillas, of which they are a stunted copy. When they are captured alive, one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds like articulate language; they turn up a human face, and gaze at their captor, and females show instincts of modesty; and, in fine, these wretched beings are men.

CANADIAN BLACKGUARDISM.—

From a recent article in the Toronto Leader, we call the following "elegant extract":
Americans know that their Government, nationality, and nation, are now the very essence of rottenness, and by big talk and defiant language—*courage on their lips but terror in their hearts*—they hope and try to put a good face on the matter; but the deed is seen behind the gilding, and the United States are the laughing stock and scorn of the world. There are men leading the American Government who would not be considered to lead and speak for a "two-penny" show in London street. A word or two on the "glorious army of the States." Oh! it is a "glorious army" indeed. England and France will have to get some other name for their armies, if "glorious" is to be the name of that of the United States. Why, the very best soldiers in their army are foreigners—the men who have so advanced the States to its present importance.

BEAUFORT IDEAS.—In the mountains of Tyrol, it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed time and sing their national songs, until they hear their husbands, fathers, and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. Such a custom prevails on the shores of the Adriatic. There the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen a while for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, in this welcome from his loved one. It strengthens and tightens the links that bind together those humble dwellers by the sea.

[From the Nashville Union.]

Eloquent Words.
The master pen of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., of the New Orleans Picayune, is evidently at work again in the columns of his paper. To say that he is the most elegant and eloquent newspaper writer in the Confederacy is only saying what we believe is justice to this gallant and high-toned Kentucky gentleman. He does not write often, for it is only a large occasion that calls him from the pursuits of his plantation life to grasp the pen he so well knows how to wield with effect, and then the readers of the Picayune enjoy a treat the more delightful for its regretted rarity.

We give below extracts from the recent articles in which we detect the characteristics of this unrivaled pen. The first was under the caption, "Lincoln's Generals in Kentucky," and this is its closing paragraph: The proclamation orders the militia to report themselves at "General Sherman's Camp." Sherman! That is not a Kentucky name. Did the Legislature call him? Does he pollute the soil of Kentucky? Does Rousseau pollute the soil of Kentucky? Do Lincoln crimps pollute the soil of Kentucky? No. In the opinion of this proclamation, General Albert Sydney Johnson, and Bishop Polk, and Zollieffer, and Buckner—men, be it said with reverence, whose walk would not pollute the courts above—such as these pollute the soil of Kentucky, whilst the myriads of Seward are its safeguard and its blessing! One word more. We would do violence to our belief to ascribe to General Crittenden any motive for his choice of sides, but his own declared opinions, contained by the accident of his position, to which we have alluded. If, for these causes or any other, seek it to exchange the sympathy and regard of his Southern friends for such respect as may be purchased from the North by adding the vigor of his arm to the strength of the oppressor; if, indeed, he has exchanged for the cold endurance of a people whose disposition is typified by eternal snow, the warm Attachments of those whose impulses perennial flow are so sympathetic all we can say is, go. Go! but if in the stricken field, as well may be, he should see his brother George's crest in the thickest fight, assuredly he will be there, and hear him encouraging his hosts to defend their homes and altars, as certainly he will, we do not bid him complete the fratricidal act by ordering his sharpshooters to silence that manly voice, or water the dust of battle with the blood of the proudest gentleman of his race.

The second article is under the caption "Was Kentucky bought for a Possession, or as a Speculation?" and we extract the following, regretting that we cannot publish in full:

But of Kentucky. Will she ratify the sale of her liberty? Will her husband witness the corruption of her public men? If she could but know the anguish and hope with which her children, scattered abroad throughout the land, all in their appointed spheres, doing battle for the cause of freedom, listening to every rumor that crosses the border; if she could see them in every battle-field and wherever danger is, or is to be, laying their ears to the night wind to catch a murmur from the homes of their childhood, or gazing upon a telegraph wire, as if eagerness might draw good tidings from its mystic coil, would she know that she has more to fight for than the possession of the soil. She has a wealth of love which the mother of the Gracchi might envy, and a store of veneration which might enrich an Empire depending upon the result.

If the patriots who have taken up arms in her defense should succumb; if Kentucky willingly become a Black Republican vassal; if, indeed, neither the avowed purpose of the Government, the invasion of foreign levies, the imprisonment of her citizens, the suppression of the press, the interdiction of free speech, the violation of private dwellings by spies, and informers, and kidnappers, cannot arouse her, she will scarcely be worth the powder required to subjugate or defend her. She will become a hiss and a by-word. Far be it from us to imagine such a thing; but should she bow her neck to the yoke and lick the hand that is raised to shed her blood, she will be mourned by her sons, in every clime but her own in sackcloth and ashes; and those who stand ready to help her, and bleed for her, will speak of her as the Prophet did of the apostasy of Israel, when in the abandonment of despair he exclaimed, "Ephraim has turned to his idols, let him alone."

When all is done; when Kentucky is no longer a strategic necessity for the invasion of the South; when Mr. Seward gets tired of his bargain, and would get back some of the purchase money, when he sets her up at auction, her children afar off will bid for no breathing thing within her borders, but will ask the refusal of the church yards in which the bones of their fathers sleep.

Terrible Disaster in France—Three Hundred Men Buried in a Mine.

The foreign papers give accounts of a terrible casualty in the mining department of France. In consequence of a powerful explosion—the bursting of a water-spout, according to some accounts—the Lalle mine was flooded, and the sides fell in, burying all the working men. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. The number of men missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly three hundred. The Gazette de Mudi publishes the following account:

"The mine had been flooded by the late rains, a land-slip took place, and more than one hundred workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Grand Est, having been apprised of the circumstance at ten at night, left his residence, accompanied by several public functionaries and by the chief engineer of the department, and proceeded to the mine in special train. On arriving at the scene of the disaster it was ascertained that 117 miners were missing, and that 1,800 cubic yards of water had rushed into the mine, and caused numerous landslips. The engineers are of opinion that it will require three months to pump out the water, and the authorities returned to Nimes profoundly afflicted. M. Dumlinbert, the Prefect, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public rumor casts the blame on the engineers, but the fact is that a waterspout burst and caused a torrent, which rushed into the mine with such violence and rapidity that even the miners had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine was blown up. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. The number of workmen missing, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly 800."

The Tammany Regiment at Ball's Bluff.

In his official report of the affair at Ball's Bluff, Colonel Edward W. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, makes a remarkable claim, and says: "After six days, having displayed considerable bravery. He says: 'I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany Regiment under command of Major Bon, deserted its post in the intrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead.'

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.
The Government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists on the Southern coast. Vessels are fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which are salt, clothing, and other articles of necessity, which, it is expected, will be exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in the Government policy and may lead to important results.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be that these vessels and others now fitting out will also follow the expedition, and, as soon as an opening is made and a permanent footing obtained in South Carolina or Georgia, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other points. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.
Gen. Scott's staff has been assigned as follows: Col. Cullum to the staff of Major Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Brigadier General; Col. Van Rensselaer succeeds Scott as Inspector General; Col. Hamilton on the staff of McClellan; Maj. Wright takes command of his regiment.

Among the recently appointed Brigadier Generals are Morgan, of Ohio, and Colonel Philip St. George Cook, who recently brought hither his cavalry troops from Utah. He is a native of and appointed from Virginia.

Major General Halleck has been assigned to the Department of the West, and General Buell to Kentucky. The selection of Halleck was made at the suggestion of McClellan, and it cannot be doubted that the present condition of things in that State, under this able and experienced General, will assume a satisfactory position.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]
Special agents have been issued directing that the punishment of certain death in future, be visited on any soldier found sleeping on his post.

There is no little indignation felt here in official circles at the attempt of Gen. Fremont's friends to intimidate Government by the fabrication of dispatches, public and private, respecting the state of feeling in the Western army, not warranted by facts. If the reports which reached here are true, the Government at one time had the alternative presented them of mutiny or dispersion of the Western army unless Gen. Fremont was retained in command. It has been found that Fremont's friends have been managing telegraph and newspaper correspondents in camp. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republic is known to be the author of most of the bogus dispatches, and it seems that he has been riding and living at the Government expense for some time. It is said that he will be arrested.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.

The steamer Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning with the 20th Indiana regiment. A deserter who reached the Inlet in a small boat, states that news had been received from the land of the taking of two rebel forts at Port Royal, and the landing of a large Federal force. Beaufort also has been taken by our troops. No particulars have arrived, but the facts correspond with those received from Norfolk by the flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops, together with a considerable quantity of stores.

Five deserters who reached Newport News this morning say that the rebels up James River are in consternation. They also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far as Charleston.

The French frigate Calabria was burned to the water's edge, on Friday night, off Hatteras. All hands were saved.

The Captain of the gunboat Albattross reports that he discovered the Union ships on the coast, about 80 miles eastward of Bogue Inlet, but, in consequence of the heavy weather, had no communication with the shore until the following day, when he landed with a flag of truce and learned from a rebel Captain that the Union was run ashore in a sinking condition on the 1st inst., and soon after broke in two. The crew, 73 in number, and 15 horses, were saved.

The men are prisoners at Fort Macon and Raleigh, N. C. Large quantities of stores were sent up on the beach. The steamer Winfield Scott was in company with the Union. The captain of the Union fears that she was lost, having suddenly disappeared.

Nothing is known concerning the rumored loss of the Ocean Express. There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

GALLIPOLI, Nov. 11.

Guyardotte, Va., on the Ohio river, thirty-six miles below this place, was attacked last night by 600 rebels. Out of 150 of our troops stationed there only 50 escaped. The rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels of the town, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men. Three steamers which passed down last night were compelled to put back. The same steamers started back to Guyardotte this morning at 10 o'clock with about 400 Federal troops on board from Point Lookout, but, nothing, has been heard from them since. Three steamers passed up since the skirmish and report not a person to be seen in the town.

The steamer Empire City is just arrived from Guyardotte.

The secession portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins, and numbered 800.

Eighty of our men were killed and a considerable number taken prisoners. The rebel loss is not known.

Col. Seigler's 5th Virginia regiment fired the town and the principal part of it now in ashes. The rebels left about an hour before the arrival of Seigler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.
There is the most intense excitement here to hear further particulars of the great expedition. Groundless rumors are circulating that Charleston has been bombarded. No intelligence whatever concerning the great expedition has been received in any quarter up to noon to-day.

Specials state that the President and Assistant Secretary Fox received dispatches this morning confirming the success of the naval expedition, but they are founded on the same authority those from Fortress Monroe to the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers received to-day contain dispatches from Savannah fully confirming the landing of the naval expedition at Beaufort, and the capture of three forts at Port Royal, Hilton Head, and Bay Point. The Federal forces had possession of the town of Beaufort. The rebels acknowledge their loss to be very large.

New Orleans papers also received to-day speak of an immense fleet off Ship Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.
The Post says an expedition is prepared, if not already sailed, which will seal the harbors of Savannah and Charleston against the exit or entrance of any further Theodor or Nashville expeditions. Also, that a flotilla of thirty vessels is now in this port—armed, manned, and ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. The vessels are peculiarly fitted by size, draft of water, and armament for harassing the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama.

The companies garrisoning the fortifications around Washington have been ordered to build log huts for winter quarters.

The new steamship Constitution has been chartered by the Government.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

An officer of the 20th Indiana regiment, from Hatteras, arrived here, says that he had a very long conversation with the party who brought the news to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, but a citizen and a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the sound at the risk of his life to bring news to us. The officer reports that his conversation corresponds exactly with what has already been transmitted by telegraph. Outside of this statement there is a report that in taking Beaufort a large part of the town was burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The Tribune's special from Fort Monroe states that the rebels said to the officer of the Albatross that two vessels of the fleet were ashore above Charleston and others below Hatteras. No names given.

Lieut. Lowry, of the Spaulding, reports that on Wednesday morning there was heard a firing from south of Hatteras, and news was received that the French war steamer Pona was on Ocracoke beach, and the gunboat Underwriter was sent to her, but could not get within three miles of her.

At 11 o'clock the same day the French steamer was seen to blow up, and it is supposed that she was abandoned. This and another French steamer had been in the neighborhood some time, but repelled all communication with our ships-of-war.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the Herald says: A gentleman occupying a high position in Mexico, has just arrived here with important information which has been laid before the Government, from the west coast of Mexico and Sonora. It appears that the whole west coast is greatly excited at the contemplated intervention of England, France, and Spain in their affairs, and they have applied to our Government to know whether it will sustain them in their stand against the intrigues of Spain. The rebel agents are now very busy in that section of Mexico. They have thus far found little sympathy with the people.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 11.

No intelligence as yet from the fleet. A flag of truce was brought up to-day.

The French corvette, Province, was wrecked last Tuesday night, near Ocracoke Inlet. She had no pilot, and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, were all saved, and reached Norfolk, via Charleston.

Fifty fishermen came in from across James river last night. They give the same report as the five deserters yesterday from Yorktown, viz: That our troops had taken Charleston.

The Dawn arrived to-day from Washington, having successfully run the blockade. Thirty-two shots were fired at her.

Another flag of truce, sent from Norfolk yesterday, brought down reports that after the capture of the batteries, the rebels fell back from Beaufort, where a most desperate struggle took place. There was a terrible excitement at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

The Norfolk Custom-House is reported to have been burned on Sunday night, with a large amount of stores.

The bark Seraphine, of Baltimore, from Rio with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked on Cape Henry. All hands were saved. The cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

The following additional particulars are from the Charleston Mercury of Friday, 8th: It says that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Broad river between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday morning, under cover of a heavy fire. One account says 15 vessels passed the batteries. Another account says that one of the Federal vessels was captured; but still another account makes no mention of any such disaster. The rebels report their loss in the batteries quite light.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Advices from the frigate Niagara to the 24th of October, say nothing about prisoners from the Sumpter, and her reported capture is likely to be untrue.

Sometime during Saturday night and yesterday morning, the Winsted Bank, at West Winsted, Conn., was entered by burglars, and robbed of \$58,000, with which the thieves made good their escape.

Chief Justice Taney has postponed the Baltimore treason cases until April. He intimates that the question will be fully considered by the Supreme Court this winter.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

The Memphis Appeal contains the following dispatch:

Savannah, Nov. 8, via New Orleans, 9.—The steamer Sampson has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded from the engagement there. Fifteen vessels were inside and several outside. The Minnesota was the first to enter, rapidly followed by others. The attack on the forts was from three sides. After several rounds from the fleet, the three principal guns in the battery were dismounted. The engagement lasted five hours. During its continuance all our guns were dismounted. Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that the batteries were badly worked, and that the enemy's firing was excellent. The total Confederate loss was one hundred.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The Inquirer's special dispatch from Fort Monroe says the Union men of East Tennessee have burned a number of railroad bridges and cut the telegraph lines to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of two hundred feet span was destroyed on Saturday morning last, on the East Tennessee Railroad. Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were entirely destroyed. A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley county, Tenn., was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is 75 miles southwest of Knoxville. This action of the Union men will convince the Government that East Tennessee will redress herself if an opportunity offers.

The rebel ship Bermuda ran the blockade off Savannah on the night of the 23d of November, being towed out by the rebel ship Huntress. She is loaded with 2,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

The Inquirer has a special which says that a privateer and two schooners, in Santee Inlet, were burned on the night of the 4th by boats from the Tuscarora, stationed off Chincatanque.

THE NEW PORSENNA.—The following droll anecdote is told in the feuilleton of the Courrier des Etats Unis, the contributor having received it direct from Paris, where it is traced to an eye-witness. The military order of the grande nation was never more pleasantly illustrated, and we agree with the story teller, that "the trait of heroism is worthy of being immortalized." "It is thus written down, in all its touching simplicity;—The Emperor was reviewing a body of infantry, when his eye was caught by a drummer with only one arm, but who was nevertheless still playing. 'Where is your left arm?' said he. 'At Solferino, sire.' 'You shall have a pension of four hundred francs from my private purse.' 'And if I should leave the other on the same road, sire?' 'This,' replied Napoleon, pointing to his own rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor, 'The cross!' exclaimed the soldier; and carried away by a transport of enthusiasm, the new Porsenna, with the remaining arm, drew his saber, and at one vigorous blow cut it clean off!"

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by the armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor, he, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, he shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no officers shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless their skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their own officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

